The RIGHT ANGLE

SOLID PARTITION NUMBER

Vol. 7 July, 1923 No. 3

Read in this Issue:

The General Fireproofing Company.... Youngstown, O.

Fire-and-Sound-Proofed by Herringbone

The annoyance of sound-transmitting walls, the fire-danger of wood-plaster partitions, can be completely removed by GF solid partition construction—Herringbone Rigid Metal Lath on GF Steel Channels.

The light, rigid, two-inch plaster wall formed by Herringbone on GF Steel Channels has been proven an effective barrier to the most penetrating sound.

Fire-and-sound-proof, non-cracking, sanitary, economical of space and construction, Herringbone on GF Channels forms the ideal partition for apartments, hotels, hospitals and office buildings.

Architects and builders who economically construct the best specify

Other GF Materials

Self-Sentering—A combined form, lath and reinforcement.

Trussit—A reinforcement for solid partitions.

GF Expanded Metal—A concrete reinforcement.

GF Steel Tile—For concrete floors.

GF Steel Lumber—Used in place of wood joists.

GF Steel Channels—Studding for solid partitions.

GF Peds—Spot grounds for attaching trim to concrete and plaster.

GF Waterproofings—For concrete and masonry.

Write for illustrated literature.

GF YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

Herringbone
Rigid Metal Lath

THE GENERAL FIREPROOFING CO., *Youngstown, Ohio*

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The RIGHT ANGLE
"Let's get the Right Slant on this proposition!"

Where Subtraction is Addition

THE use of the two-inch solid partition has gradually become a standard construction practice in large buildings. Though its use has become very popular within recent years, its popularity in the past was affected by various practical considerations among architects.

Although solid partitions, due to their space-saving features, were favored and used by architects, before the rise in building costs which first became evident in 1915, it was possible to build a thicker hollow partition in direct cost competition with the two-inch solid partition and, for a considerable period, the former type was standardized to a far greater extent.

Two-inch solid partitions in process of Construction

Recent building costs have so advanced that most careful consideration must be given toward types of construction that will furnish greater dividend returns on the investment and still meet the requirements of standard construction. The greatly increased value of rentable space has necessitated greater planning efficiency with a view toward conserving space.

Investors in hotels and apartment buildings have realized that such projects, if they are to prove a commercial success, must contain rooms of economical size, for it has been proved that such buildings containing large rooms are usually commercial failures unless constructed during the time of low building costs.

From an investment point of view, let us review the case of a 500-room hotel.

In such a structure, two-inch partitions between rooms will save approximately 3,500 square feet of floor space that would otherwise be used by four-inch partitions. This space will make ten good sized rooms, with a total rental value of $50 per day—over $18,000 per year.

Obviously, this is a case where the subtraction of building material not only increased the size of the building but added to its dividend returns as well.

The architect has been called upon to use every form of ingenuity at his disposal to increase the amount of rentable space at a minimum of first investment cost. The two-inch partition because of its space-saving features has been a great relief to the situation.

A great number of apartments, office buildings and other large structures are being designed with such partitions throughout or, at least, in partial use for the division of space.

Based on figures obtained from the plans of buildings wherein Herringbone two-inch Solid Partitions were used, it is evident that their use provides an increase of from three to five per cent of the usable floor space. Furthermore, if the buildings are primarily designed with the two-inch partition in view, it is possible to develop an actual saving in the total construction cost without decreasing the amount of available space.

True, at one time there was a great deal of skepticism, both from architects and engineers, regarding the sound-proofing qualities of the two-inch solid partition, but this, in a great measure, has been dispelled by usage as well as exhaustive scientific tests. Professor F. R. Watson, Acoustic Expert of the University of Illinois, has demonstrated that a two-inch partition composed of gypsum plaster applied to metal lath stops sound more effectively than any other wall more than twice as thick. This is taken up in detail in another part of this magazine.

The Donaldson-Arms Apartments

TWO inch solid partitions were used throughout this beautiful, new 60 suite apartment building located at Second and Howard Streets, Evansville, Ind.
The Donaldson-Arms is built according to the Donaldson system of reinforced concrete construction, using ribbed metal lath in the place of wooden forms. This is the most modern method of construction and, while nothing has been sacrificed in the way of strength and beauty, due to its labor-saving qualities and the elimination of expensive form work, it can be erected at a cost lower than other forms of concrete construction.

Showing the beginning of construction. Basement and ground floor poured. Self-Sentering being used as floor reinforcement.

Self Sentering, a special type of Metal Lath, which acts not only as the form but becomes a part of the reinforcing steel of walls, columns and beams, is used in the Donaldson system. This lath is placed in the proper position for the formation of a beam or a column and is then held rigidly in place by shoring. The lath is used not only as the forms for beams and columns, but also for floors, roof, and basement and exterior walls.

The Donaldson system employs a type of column and beam which is coved so that when a column appears at the corner of a room, considerable space is gained by having a concave surface at the intersection of the walls. This is also true in the case of the beams and the result is a coved ceiling which is very pleasing from an artistic viewpoint. Moreover, the coved corners appeal to housewives because they do not hold dirt or dust like square corners.

The same kind of lath is used for floor forms, partitions and

An Innovation in Construction

the exterior walls of the building. After the lath has been erected for the columns and beams and for the floor, which they are to support, and this lath has been held in place by proper shoring, the concrete is poured.

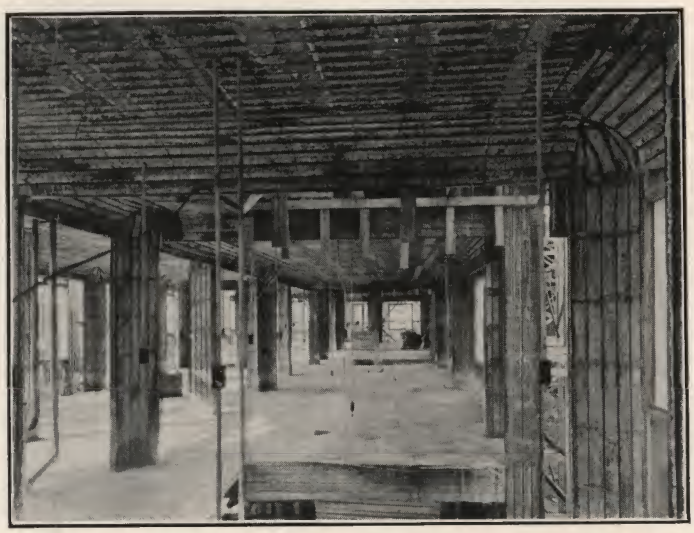
It has been proven that concrete poured into forms of metal lath developed greater strength than when poured into closed forms. The reason for this being that all of the excess water of the concrete, which must be used to secure an intimate mixture of the material used, is squeezed out through the holes of the metal lath and only a sufficient amount remains to insure the proper setting of the concrete.

As the concrete is poured into the lath forms, it penetrates through the holes just far enough to make little lugs and these provide a rough surface for holding the plaster with which the members are smoothed or finished.

After the beams, columns and floors have been poured, the exterior and the partition walls are formed. For the exterior wall, one thickness of lath is plastered with cement plaster on both sides, making a two-inch reinforced wall. Four inches from this outside wall is erected another run of lath which is plastered only on the inside. The result is a double wall having a dead air space of nearly four inches which insures not only a dry wall but a wall proof against changes in temperature.

The partition walls are made of one thickness of lath, plastered on both sides, and so rigid are these partitions that one can strike them violently with a sledge without evidences of vibration.

The metal lath used in this building was Self-Sentering, a General Fireproofing Company product.



All floors laid, and partition, wall and ceiling reinforcement ready for finishing coat. Note the coved ceilings. Self-Sentering used as a combined form, lath and reinforcement throughout.

Method of Measuring Sound Penetration

As used by Prof. F. R. Watson,
Accoustical Expert of the University of Illinois,
proving the sound-resistance of 2-inch solid
partitions on metal lath.

IN a series of tests to discover the type of partition which was the most soundproof, Professor Watson found that of four practicable partitions the two-inch solid plaster partition on metal lath stopped the sound more effectively than the other three types.

The four types tested were:

Hollow block partitions, four inches thick.

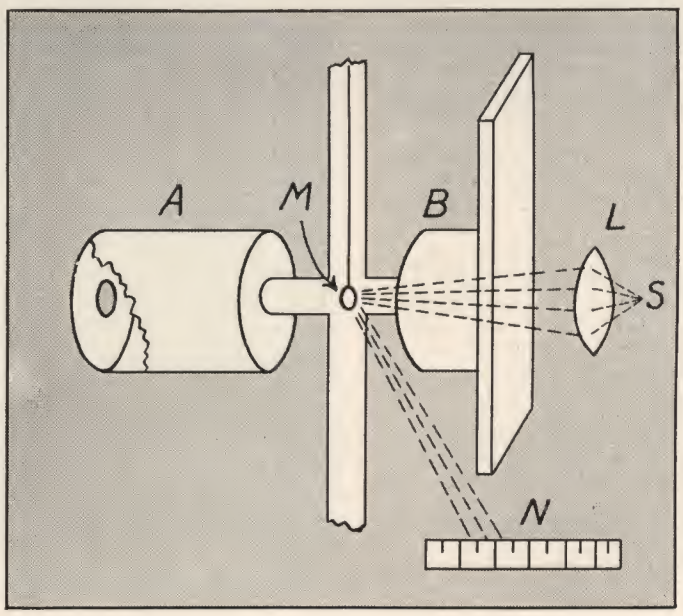
Solid partitions, four inches thick, composed of the same block having openings filled with plaster.

Solid partition, two inches thick, composed of gypsum plaster on a plaster board base.

Solid partitions, two inches thick, composed of the same plaster on a metal lath base.

The source of sound used in the experiments was a modified metal organ-pipe designed by Professor Watson for such tests. The mouth of the pipe was located at the focus of a parabolic reflector so that practically all of the sound was directed towards the partition under test. According to theory and supported by the experiments, this initial sound was almost totally absorbed by the partition, thus allowing only an extremely small portion to pass through the partition.

The instrument used to measure this small amount of transmitted sound was a Rayleigh Resonator shown below. It consists essentially of a brass tube closed by plate glass at one end and open at the other. It is so proportioned that it reinforces the sound of the organ pipe, the amount of response being indicated by the disk (M) which is suspended inside the resonator so as to make an angle of 45 degrees with the axis of the tube and which rotates slightly under the action of the sound. A beam of light passes from (S) through the lens (L) and the glass plate to the mirror disc (M) where it is reflected to the scale (N).



Any rotation of the mirror causes the spot of light to move on the scale. The angle of deflection of the mirror divided by the cosine of twice the angle of deflection is proportional to the intensity of sound. This allows a quantitative instrumental measurement to be taken independently of the ear.

The resonator was developed to a high degree of sensitivity by suitably proportioning the different parts, also by using a very fine quartz thread to suspend the rotating disc. It may be considered as a very fine engine requiring an extremely small amount of energy for its operation.

For instance, if the stream of energy, for which the resonator will just give a response, flowed for 465 years, the total amount of energy would be just enough to lift an ordinary sheet of writing paper one foot in the air. To accumulate energy equivalent to one horsepower for one second would require the stream to flow for 5,300,000 years.

The resonator is of the same order of sensitiveness as the ear, thus giving a desirable instrumental substitute for the latter, since the ear is untrustworthy for quantitative measurements of the intensity of sound.

Below, are the relative intensities of transmitted sound:

2″ solid metal lath and plaster partition	0.93
2″ solid plaster board and plaster partition	2.35
3″ plaster block partition plastered on both sides with plaster-filled holes making a total thickness of 4″	1.16
3″ plaster block partition plastered on both sides with open air holes	3.85

Professor Watson says further in his report that "The superiority of the metal lath and plaster partition is due to several qualities. The meatl lath core, because of its open mesh not only allows the construction of a homogeneous plaster medium that is continuous from one face through the metal lath to the opposite face but it also reinforces the partition. It has therefore the desirable quality of inertia with increased rigidity."

A. I. A. Standard

DATA SHEET..

July 1923

The GENERAL FIREPROOFING COMPANY
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

Specifications and Facts About

Plastered Partitions,
(Solid or Hollow)

Ceilings and Floors

—on—

Herringbone, Key and Diamond Rib Metal Lath

In Handy Form For Your Files

Metal Stud Partitions (Solid or Hollow)

(1) Weights of Metal Lath.

(a) Key Diamond Mesh Metal Lath, for studs with a maximum spacing of 12 inches on center, shall weigh not less than 2.2 pounds per square yard, and for studs with a maximum spacing of 16 inches on center shall weigh not less than 2.5 pounds per square yard.

(b) Three-eighths inch Diamond Rib Lath, for studs with a maximum spacing of 19½, 24, 30 and 36 inches on centers, shall weigh not less than 2.5, 3, 3.5 and 4 pounds per square yard.

(c) Herringbone Rigid Metal Lath, for studs with a maximum spacing of 19½ inches on center, shall weigh not less than 3 pounds per square yard.

(2) Size and Weight of Studs.

(a) Studs for Solid Partitions shall be ¾ inch GF Cold Rolled Steel Channels weighing not less than 276 pounds per thousand lineal feet.

(b) Studs for Hollow Partitions shall be either a single row of GF Cold Rolled Channels of the width desired for the finished partition, or a double row of not less than ¾ inch Channels weighing not less than 276 pounds per thousand lineal feet.

(3) Size and Weight of Runner Channels.

Floor and Ceiling Runner Channels for both solid and hollow partitions, if used, shall be not less than 1 inch GF Cold Rolled Channels weighing not less than 330 pounds per thousand lineal feet.

(4) Spacers, Braces, Tie-Wire.

(a) Spacers or Braces for hollow partitions shall be of substantial design and shall be spaced approximately 3 feet on centers.

(b) Tie Wire shall be not less than No. 18 gauge galvanized soft annealed.

(5) Erection of Studding.

(a) When floor and ceiling runners are used, they shall be securely bolted or clamped to the floor beams, soffits of concrete or terra cotta arches and substantially secured to top of concrete or tile floors. Hollow partitions shall have parallel lines of such floor and ceiling runners.

(b) Studs shall be secured in position by bolting to floor and ceiling runners or by bending a shoe at the end of studs and wiring, nailing, or bolting to plates, or by inserting ends of studs in holes drilled in top of concrete or other masonry floors or punched in soffits of masonry ceilings, or by bending a shoe at ends of studs and anchoring to holes drilled in floors and ceilings, or, where metal lath ceilings are used, a small hole shall be made in the ceiling lath and the end of the channel allowed to project through it and be wired to a runner channel attached to the ceiling lath.

(c) Channels of a length shorter than the total height of the partition are permissible, but when pieced out with short lengths the splicing shall be made by lapping not less than 8 inches, with the flanges interlocked and securely wired together.

(d) For hollow partitions the double studding shall be spaced the proper distance with spacers not over 3 feet centers.

(6) Erection of Metal Lath.

(a) Metal Lath shall be applied to one side only of the channels, with the long dimension of sheet across the studs; ends of sheets shall be staggered one above another. Lathing shall commence at the top of the partitions and be carried down with the edge of the lower sheets lapping over the upper (not vice versa). If metal lath is not used on the ceiling, the lathing may start at the top of the wall and be bent and carried up 6 inches on to the ceiling so that no joints occur at juncture of ceiling and walls; and on walls all lath shall be started one stud away from corner and be bent into the angle and carried on to the abutting wall so as to avoid a joint at juncture of walls; provided, however, that where ⅜-inch Rib Lath is used on partitions, it shall be butted into all joints and strips of flat lath not less than 12 inches wide shall be bent into the shape of an "L" not less than 6 inches on each side (Cornerite), and be securely wired along each edge in all corners. Cornerite shall not be fastened at the corner, but only along each edge of the sheet.

(b) Sheets shall be wired to studs at intervals not exceeding 6 inches, and a tie shall occur where sides of sheets lap at channels. There shall be one tie on side laps half way between channels.

(c) Metal Lath shall be lapped at sides not less than ½ inch, and at ends not less than 1 inch. End laps of sheets should generally occur only over studs—if between studs, sheets shall be securely laced with No. 18 gauge galvanized annealed wire.

(d) Diamond Rib Lath shall be lapped at sides by nesting outside ribs, and at ends 1 inch. End of laps shall be as in preceding paragraph.

(e) Note: Solid partitions over 6 feet high shall be temporarily braced horizontally on the channel side at intervals not exceeding 6 feet vertically, before applying plaster. Such bracing shall not be removed until scratch coat on the lath side of the partition has set. The above specifications conform to the standard specifications of the Associated Metal Lath Manufacturers and the American Specification Institute.

Weights and Stud Spacing for Herringbone Lath

Lath.	Weight.	Maximum Stud Spacing.
Herringbone BB	2.50	16″
Herringbone Standard	2.81	24″

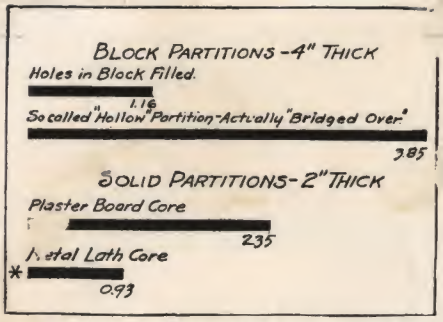
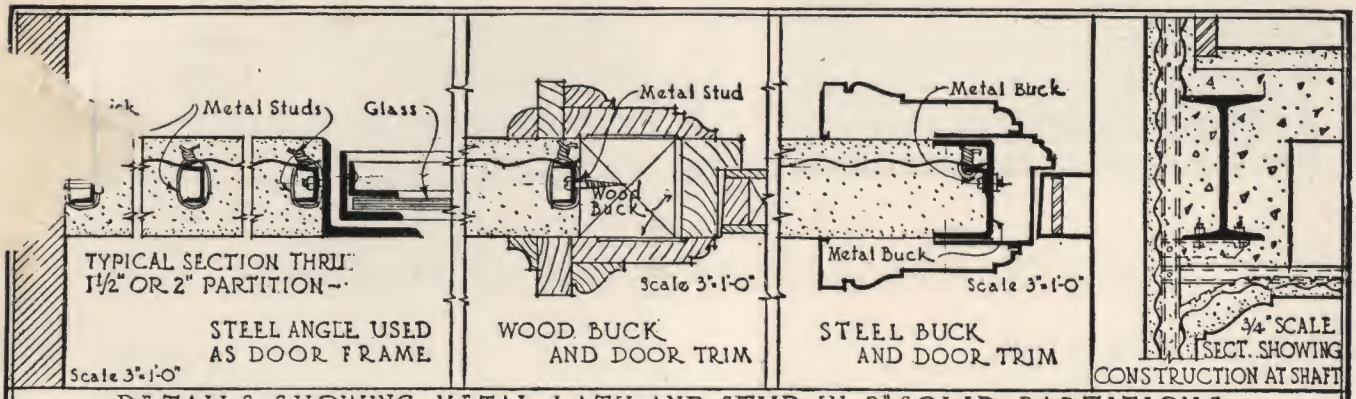
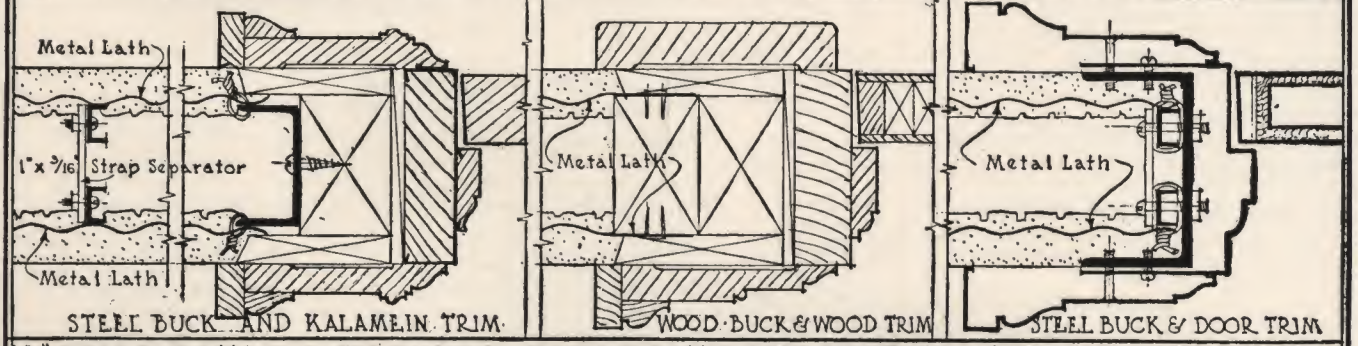


Chart showing the relative intensities of transmitted sound in four types of Partitions

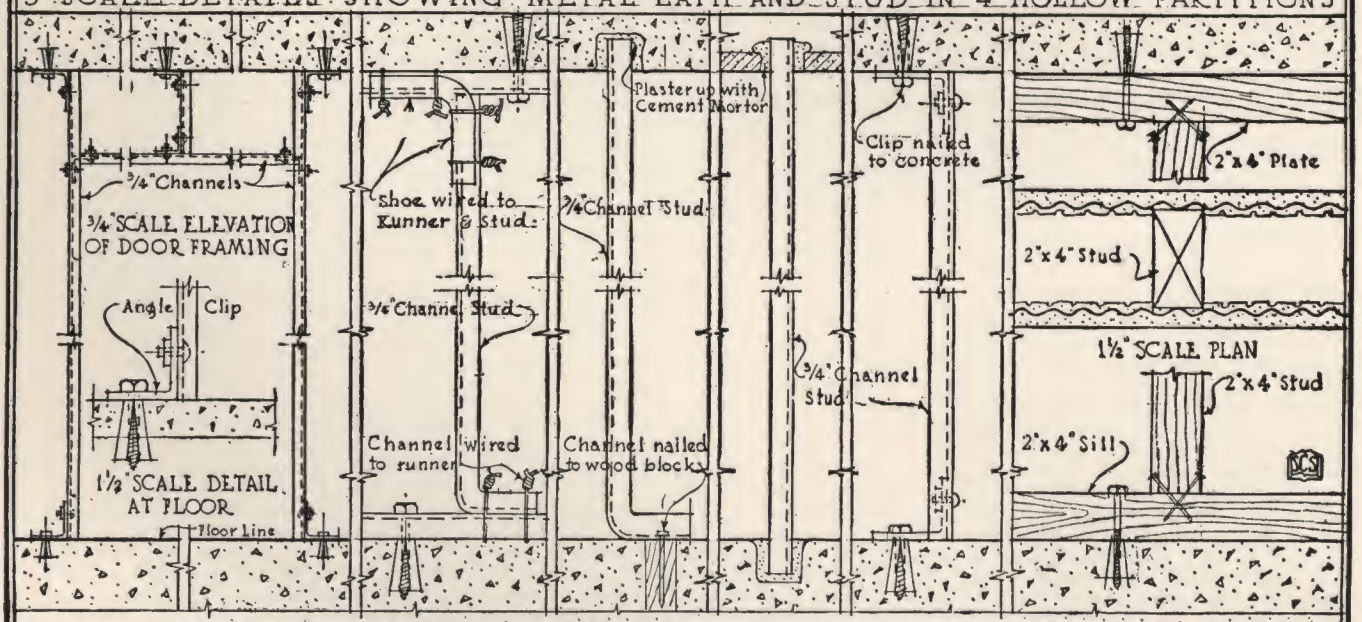
A chart proven by actual operations showing the immense saving effected through the use of 2" solid partitions



DETAILS SHOWING METAL LATH AND STUD IN 2" SOLID PARTITIONS

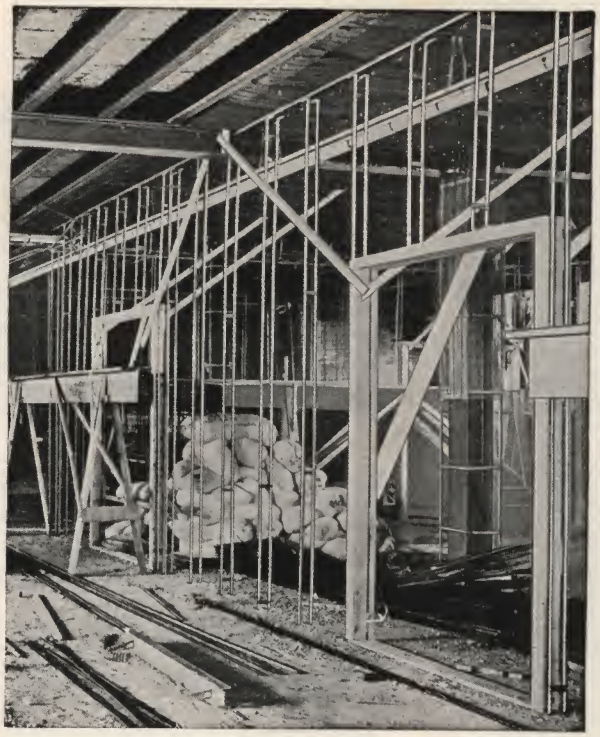


3" SCALE DETAILS SHOWING METAL LATH AND STUD IN 4" HOLLOW PARTITIONS

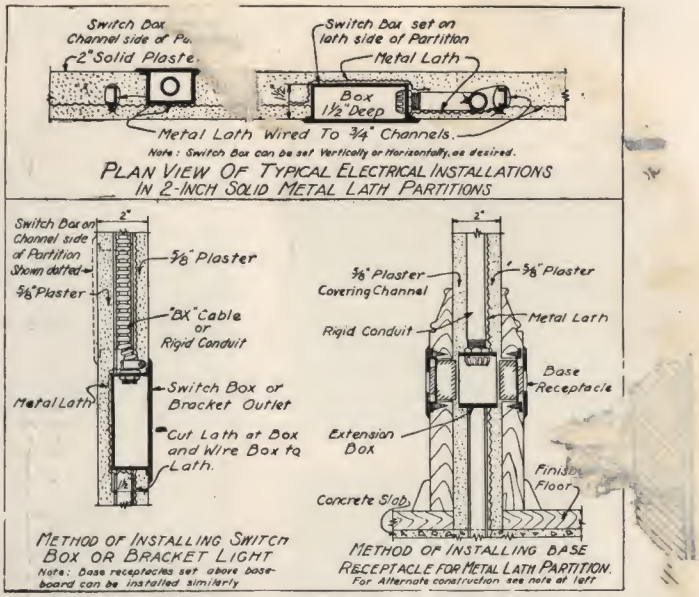


DETAILS SHOWING SEVERAL METHODS OF ANCHORAGE OF STUDS AT CEILING AND FLOOR

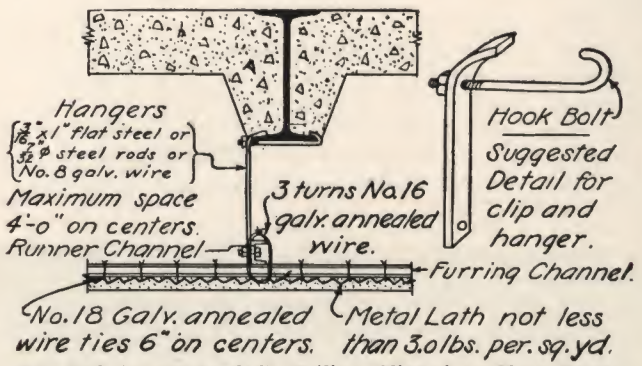
DETAILS SHOWING USE OF METAL LATH FOR SINGLE & DOUBLE PARTITIONS



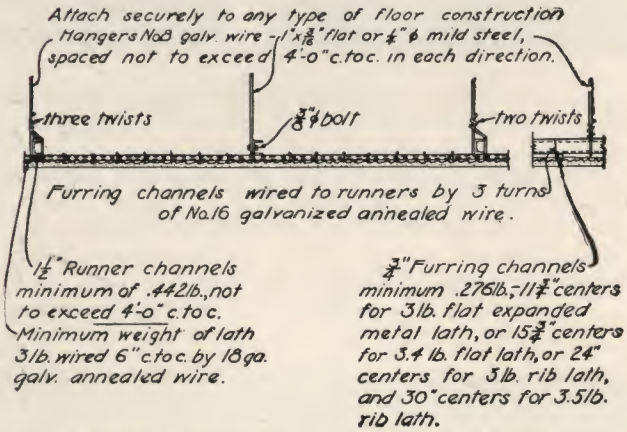
Erection of 4-inch Hollow Metal Lath and Metal Stud Partitions



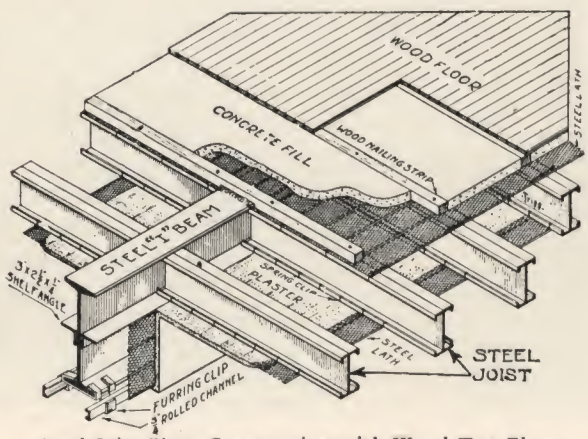
Typical Electrical Installations in 2-inch Solid Metal Lath Partitions, Showing use of Special Shallow Switch Boxes and other Devices



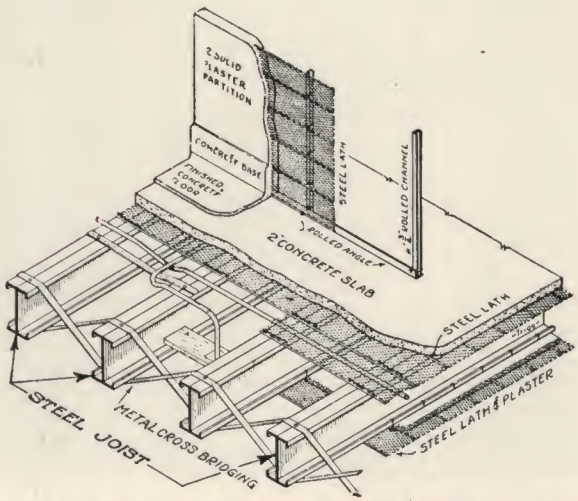
Attached (or Suspended) Ceiling Clipped to Floor Beams Eliminates Separate Fireproofing of Steel Beams and Girders



Minimum Requirements for Suspended Ceilings



Steel Joist Floor Construction with Wood Top Floor



Steel Joist Floor Construction using finished Concrete Floor






Fire Test on Trussit 2" Solid Partitions

New York City

The Trussit partitions for this test were erected on 1¼-inch tees, 4 feet on centers. The partitions were covered on both sides with cement plaster to a total thickness of 2½ inches. They were 9 feet 6 inches high and 14 feet 6 inches long.

The partition was subjected to a heat averaging 1700 degrees for one hour. At the end of this time a stream of water from a 1⅛-inch nozzle with hydrant pressure was directed against the partition for 2½ minutes. No fire or water passed through the partition at any point. As a result of the test, Trussit was approved in New York City for all interior fireproof partitions, elevator enclosures, dumb waiter and light shafts and bulkheads.

Crown Knitting Mills, Mohrsville, Pa. Showing the plastering of 2" Solid Trussit Partitions. Architect, Calvin Young, Reading, Pa. Contractor, C. H. Schlegel, Reading, Pa.

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THE RIGHT ANGLE
Published by
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DOUGLAS S. FRANKLIN, *Editor*

The Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

A review of a notable institution organized for service—not profit.

IN a recent book, entitled "A Symbol of Safety," Mr. Harry Chase Brearley offers a complete history of an organization that should be known and respected by every citizen for its unselfish efforts to promote greater safety from the hazards which daily surround us.

While it is true that man's natural hazards have been conquered, it must be taken into consideration that inventions which have over-ruled heat, cold, distance and other commonplace obstacles to progress have been attended by artificial dangers which, if uncontrolled, are disastrous in their results. The minimizing of these by-products of science's effort to better human conditions is the sole object of the Underwriters' Laboratories' existence.

Chief among the dangers that they seek to control is the everpresent hazard of fire, man's greatest servant if properly governed, but an equally great enemy unleashed.

However, there is nothing truly mysterious about fire; it is a proper subject for scientific study. It is perfectly possible to learn all the ways in which fire may be caused and thus learn how not to cause it; it also is practicable to determine the factors governing the spread of fire and to use this knowledge in preventing the spread. Thus fire prevention and fire resistance on their physical side are strictly matters of applied science.

It is for this reason that Underwriters' Laboratories originally came into existence although its work has now grown, naturally and logically, to include the fields of accident and burglary prevention and automobile and aeronautic safety as well.

The Laboratories, which were but an idea with William H. Merril in 1893, under his able leadership have grown within the last thirty years into a mammoth organization embracing the services of two hundred engineers and other inside employees, 250 outside inspectors, a plan containing fifty-five thousand sq feet of floor space in Chicago and branch laboratori in New York and San Francisco, a Canadian organi tion under a Dominion charter, offices in 141 cities a connection in London.

Materials tested by the Underwriters' Labor are awarded a classification label which manufa whose products have won the coveted label, to attach to the article and capitalize a feature. The Underwriters' Label and approv easily won, but when won, it means something.

It means that the Sprinkler System passing its rigi tests will really safeguard the lives of your employees; that your walls constructed of approved Metal Lath will retard flames for an hour or more; that your safe bearing the Laboratories' label will carry the records of your business through severest conflagrations; that the hundreds of other tested safe-guards are all that their manufacturers claim for them.

With humanity ceaselessly discarding its past and plunging forward into the uncertainties of its future, it is reassuring to note the steady progress of an organizaion whose protective influence entitles it to be regarded as *a symbol of safety.*

EVEN WITH ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS THE FIGURES MOUNT.

The fire loss of the year 1922 for the United States and Canada stands as the worst in the history of this continent, with the one exception, 1906, the year of the San Francisco conflagration. The estimated value of the property in the United States and Canada destroyed by fire during 1922, as compiled from the daily records of the New York Journal of Commerce, aggregate $410,889,350.

This is an increase of some $77,000,000 or 23%, over the abnormally bad figures of the previous year.

It should be realized that these Journal of Commerce figures, while furnishing a valuable basis of comparison, are lower than the actual fire loss as compiled from insurance loss reports.

The statistics of the Acturial Bureau of the National Board of Fire Underwriters show a loss for 1921 of $495,406,012 as compared with $333,654,950 for the 1921 report of the Journal of Commerce. It seems highly probable, therefore, that the Actuarial Bureau's figures for 1922 will exceed $500,000,000.

Around the World with GF Products

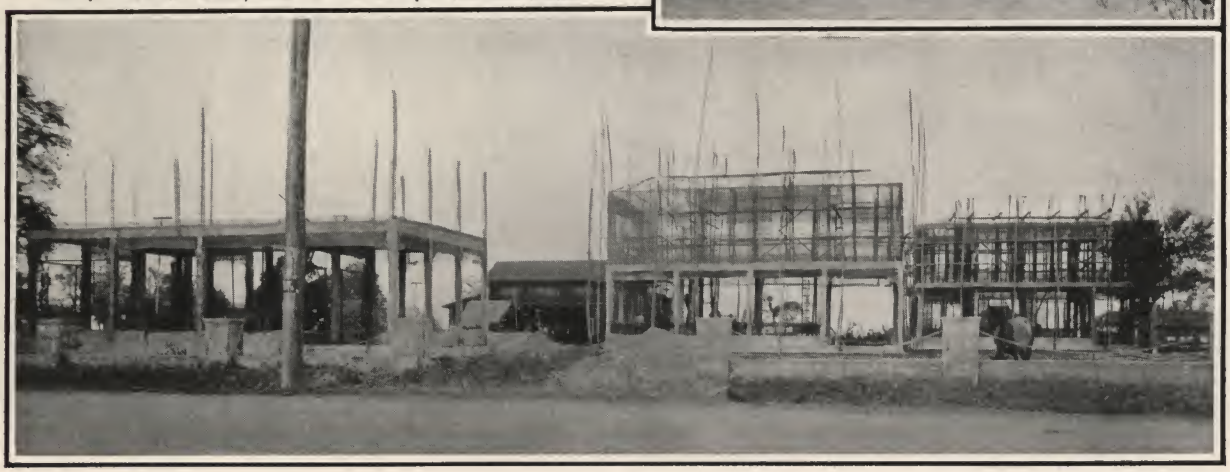
GF Waterproofings are Furnished in Every Clime

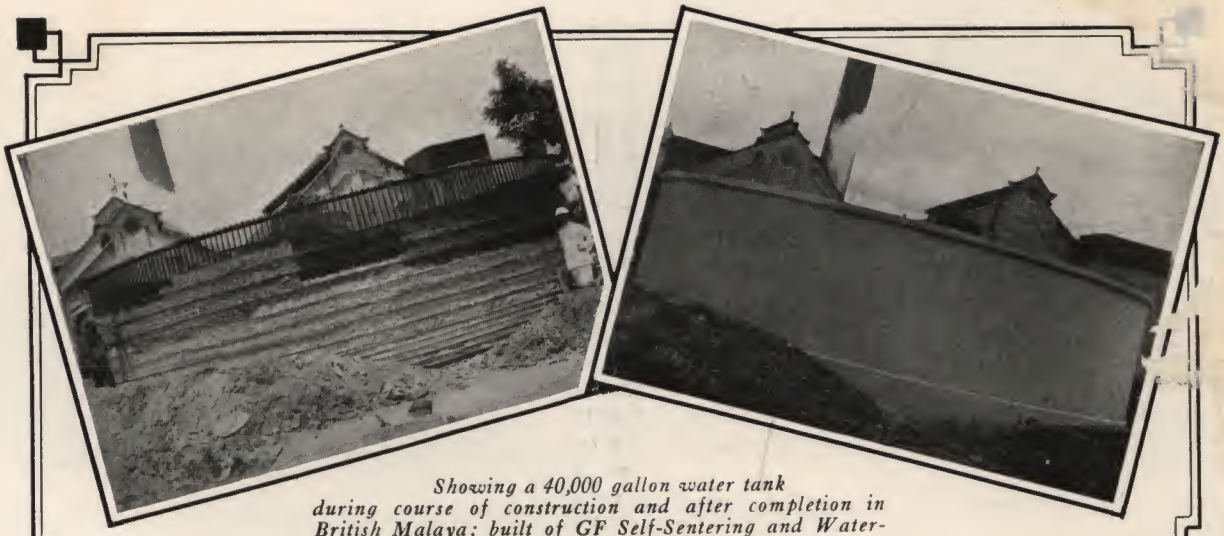
WATER, as well as being the friend of mankind, can also prove itself an insidious enemy. Water, upon freezing, has powers of destructive expansion that are fatal to many classes of construction. It will penetrate walls that are ordinarily considered impregnable to moisture and dampness, causing decay and ill health. The problem of preventing the destructive action of water is one that confronts builders the world over, from the lands of extreme cold to those of perpetual summer. While concrete is today considered the most efficient and economical building material in modern construction, it attains its maximum efficiency only when adequately proofed against water seepage and dampness. The pictures on this and the following page are but a few picked at random from the hundreds of photographs in our files showing jobs that have been satisfactorily waterproofed with GF Waterproofings—products that meet every possible water-proofing requirement. There is a GF material for every problem—whether it be to economically water-proof concrete as it is being made, or buildings after erection.

Portion of six houses built near Manila, Philippine Islands, in which Waterproofing Paste was used throughout all the concrete works—roofs GF No. 250 Green Mastic Cement; GF No. 101 for exterior walls, and GF No. 500 for interior walls.

The Manila Hotel, all tile roof, Waterproofed with GF No. 250 Mastic Cement. This is one of the most modern hotels in the Philippine Islands.

Railroad Station at Tonsberg, Norway. All exterior walls painted with GF No. 101 Bedford Gray. Materials supplied by the Medusa Waterproofing Co., A. S. Huso, near Tonsberg, Norway.





Showing a 40,000 gallon water tank during course of construction and after completion in British Malaya; built of GF Self-Sentering and Waterproofed with GF No. 10.

Residence in Barranquilla, Colombia, S. A., GF No. 250 Red Mastic Cement used for roof.

Ventilating Dome on roof of Edificio Lopez, Barranquilla, Colombia, Waterproofed with GF No. 17 and 18.

But All Is Not Business In Foreign Lands

That our friends to the south of us believe in keeping physically fit is evidenced by photographs of the Mendoza Sporting Club Baseball and Soccer Teams at Havana, Cuba.

"Let's get the Right Slant on this proposition!"

ditor of the Rite Angel

Deer Ed:

From what i hear about your tryin to get peeple to bild there houses with Herringbone 2 inches solid partishuns for sound proofing, i am beginning to think that you are one of these here avocates of the Blue Laws atrying to take away what little plesure is left to us common herd.

I aint wanting to crab your game any, but listen Ed, you got the wrong slant on the usefulness of them solid partishuns for apartments, homes, hotels and the like. They shoodent be so much privasy as what you avocate. Think what wood happen if you was able to go into a hotel room and do as you pleased without nobody hearin you. All the house detekatives wood be put out of business.

And another thing in favor of our radioblock partishuns—they keep battling conversashun down to a whisper and whoever herd of a domestick free-fer-all going over one round when the losin member had to throttle a convincing voice down to a devine Sarah's stage whisper? It cant be did!

Besides, you and your naybors are able to get the low-down on each other and they is nothing that is better for a man than to here some other persons private opinion of him when he aint lookin for it. Its good for this here what-you-call-it eggotism.

Talk about this here cigar man Robert Burns sayin he wished that some power wood the gifty give him so that he cood see hisself as others see him. Beleave me Ed that bird never lived in a apartment joint or he wood have had his burnin desire gratifyed and if you know the guy Ed you tell him that he shood come over to some of our inter-prison card parties and after each friendly-enemy pair had retyred to there respectful cells he cood lay in my bedroom and find out things about hisself that wood burn him up.

Why just the other nite the Van Plinks—you know the ones which i mean,—him which used to be just plain Plink before he got into the brick layin trade—came over for a few games of 500 and mutual compliments and we had to put them up for the nite as it was rainin too hard for them to go home in it.

We put them in the spare room which was next to our bed room and edivently they had Herringbone partishuns in their own home arena cause they wasent used to softpeddlin their private conversashun which run something like this—"Did you ever see such cheep ferniture and aint Mirandy and Francis frowzy lookin and so forth and so forth and et cetery".

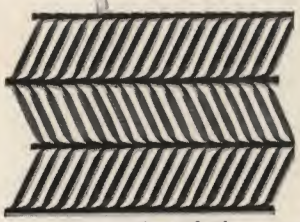
Though he was a rich brick layer i wasent goin to let him get any monopoly on all of the mudslinging so i turns to Mirandy an says in a natural speekin tone "did i ever tell you of the time when Van Plink was arrested for goin to sleep in the gutter" and Mirandy says "No,—did i ever tell you about Mrs. Van Plinks vacashun at Atlantic City." Beleave me Ed our stuff got across for the silence was so thick in the next room that you cood have chopped it up and sold it for deadening quilt, and they got up the next mornin and went home before we was out of bed.

So you see Ed, if we had of had them Herringbone partishuns of yours we wood still have thunk that the Van Plinks was our friends and not back-bitin, gossip-hounds which they are. I hope you get my point, Ed, and lay off pushin the sound-proof qualities of 2 inches solid partishuns.

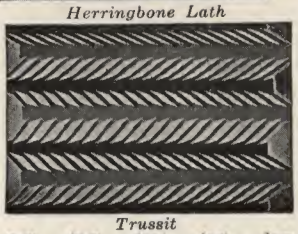
Yours for less privasy,

Fanatic Francis

The GF Line of Standard Produc



Herringbone Lath



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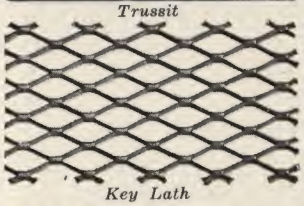


Key Lath

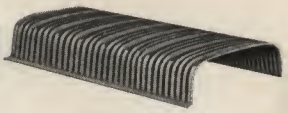
Self-Sentering

GF Peds

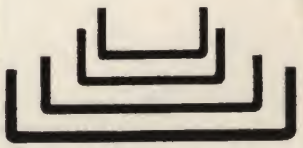
GF products are versatile. They have a wide variety of uses and can be found in buildings ranging from the Woolworth Building, New York, down to the modest bungalow of the workman. A few of the main products are listed below:

HERRINGBONE RIGID METAL LATH
KEY DIAMOND MESH LATH
DIAMOND RIB LATH
TRUSSIT AND SELF-SENTERING
GF COLD ROLLED CHANNELS
GF STEEL LUMBER
GF STEEL TILE
GF EXPANDED METAL
GF CORNER BEAD
GF FLOOR AND WALL PEDS
GF WATERPROOFINGS

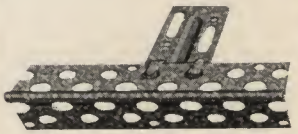
Diamond Rib Lat



GF Steel Tile



GF Cold Rolled Channels



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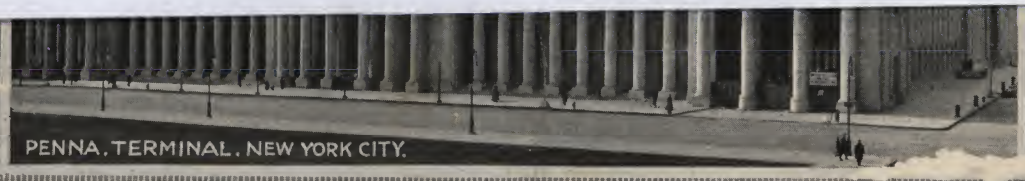
PENNA. TERMINAL. NEW YORK CITY.

SOME NOTABLE HERRINGBONE BUILDINGS.



PENNA. TERMINAL. NEW YORK CITY.